AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

1. (**Original**) A pharmacophore of a binding surface of a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, wherein the pharmacophore is characterized by a) selective binding to a binding surface on a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase and b) inhibition of viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity.

2. (**Original**) The pharmacophore of claim 1, wherein the pharmacophore inhibits interaction of polymerase-polymerase binding by interaction with Interface I of a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

3. **(Previously Presented)** The pharmacophore of claim 2, wherein the pharmacophore inhibits polymerase-polymerase binding by selectively binding to a surface structurally defined by poliovirus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase residues 342 and 349, or a surface structurally defined by residues at-corresponding positions of a RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

4. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 2, wherein the pharmacophore binds selectively to an binding surface structurally defined by poliovirus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase residues 446, 455 and 456 or corresponding positions thereof of a RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

5. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 1, wherein the pharmacophore inhibits interaction of polymerase-polymerase binding by interaction with Interface II of a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

6. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 5, wherein the pharmacophore inhibits polymerase-polymerase binding by selectively binding to a surface structurally defined by poliovirus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase residues 30, 33 and 34 or corresponding residue positions thereof of a RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

7. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 1, wherein the polymerase is a picornaviral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

8. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 1, wherein the pharmacophore comprises a peptide.

9. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 8, wherein the peptide further comprises an element that facilitates entry into a host cell.

10. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 8, wherein the peptide comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.

11. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 1, wherein the pharmacophore is an antibody immunospecific for a polymerase-polymerase binding surface of a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

12. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 1, wherein the pharmacophore is a small molecule.

13. (**Original**) The pharmacophore of claim 1, wherein the pharmacophore is detectably labeled.

14. (**Original**) A composition for treating a viral infection, comprising:

a pharmacophore characterized by a) selective binding to a binding surface of a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase and b) activity in disruption of viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity; and

a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15. (**Currently Amended**) The composition of claim 14, wherein the pharmacophore is further characterized by activity in disruption of a plurality of positive strand ~~virus~~ **viruses**.

16. (**Original**) The composition of claim 14, wherein the pharmacophore has activity in disruption of a picornavirus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

17. (**Withdrawn**) A method of treating viral infection in a subject, comprising the step of administering to the subject a composition of claim 14.

18. (**Withdrawn**) The method of claim 17, wherein the subject is mammalian.

19. (**Withdrawn**) A computer comprising a representation of a pharmacophore in computer memory that either designs a molecular structure that possesses a biological activity or screens a molecular structure for possession of the biological activity wherein the pharmacophore comprises:

a three-dimensional array of points defining a specific shape and volume, wherein the three-dimensional array of points is an aggregate average shape of a molecule or a plurality of molecules that optimally fit a binding interface of a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, wherein the aggregate average shape is represented by a coordinate system configured in computer memory, and the molecule or the plurality of molecules possess the same or similar biological activity.

20. (**Withdrawn**) The computer of claim 19, wherein the pharmacophore binds Interface I of a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

21. (**Withdrawn**) The computer of claim 20, wherein the pharmacophore selectively binds to a surface defined by poliovirus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase residues 342 and 349 or corresponding positions thereof of a RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

22. (**Withdrawn**) The computer of claim 20, wherein the pharmacophore binds selectively to an binding surface structurally defined by poliovirus RNA-dependent RNA

polymerase residues 446, 455 and 456 or corresponding positions thereof of a RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

23. (**Withdrawn**) The computer of claim 19, wherein the pharmacophore inhibits interaction of polymerase-polymerase binding by interaction with Interface II of a viral RNA-dependnet RNA polymerase.

24. (**Withdrawn**) The pharmacophore of claim 23, wherein the pharmacophore inhibits polymerase-polymerase binding by selectively binding to a surface structurally defined by poliovirus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase residues 30, 33 and 34 or corresponding residue positions thereof of a RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.